

The Daily Courant.

Saturday, April 6. 1706.

Hague, April 9.

THE States have caus'd a Regulation (dated the 15th of last Month) to be publish'd, concerning the Subordination of their Officers, the Discipline of War, and several other things tending to the observing of good Orders in the Army. Some of the most remarkable Articles of that Regulation are as follow.

Articles touching the giving of Orders to the hir'd Troops.

First, That the hir'd Troops shall be intirely subject to the Orders of the State, that is, such of them as are hir'd by the State only; and to the Orders of England and of the State jointly, for such Troops as are hir'd in common between them; except whatever to the contrary is expressly and plainly stipulated in the Treaties.

Secondly, That the Generals of the hir'd Troops shall not pretend to determine whether the Orders that shall be given them on behalf of England and of the States are agreeable to the Treaties or not: But shall be obedient to them without any Limitation or Reserve; except only in Cases that are determin'd by the exprefs Words of the Treaties; leaving it otherwise to England and the States to answer for the Orders that shall be given them.

Thirdly, That the Generals of the hir'd Troops, who shall disobey such Orders, shall answer for their Offence before the general Court-Martial of the Army.

Fourthly, That the Princes, of whom the Troops are hir'd, have no Authority to limit by secret Orders the Subordination of the said Troops under the Orders of England, and of the State; but shall trust to England and the States that they will give no Orders that are contrary to the Treaties; and if they find they have, they must complain thereof to them; in which Case whatever has been done contrary to the Treaties shall be redress'd according to Justice.

Articles relating to Military Discipline.

No criminal Sentence pass'd in the Army, shall be executed without an Order in Writing from the Velt-Marshall, or from the General in Chief of the Troops of the State commanding in the Army; without nevertheless subjecting thereby the Sentences to the Judgment of the Generals, or giving them any Right of approving or disapproving the same, any otherwise than by way of Pardon; and that too under the following Restrictions.

Viz. That during the Campaign, the Velt-Marshall shall have Power to grant a Pardon for all Crimes committed in the Army, not only by the common Soldiers, but by the Officers likewise, to the Captains inclusively: but not till after having taken the Advice of the Council of War, and with the Consent of the Field-Deputies: Yet if there be no Field-Deputies in the Army, with the Advice of the Council of War only.

Except in Cases of High Treason, Treason, Cowardice, wilful Murder, and the like enormous Crimes, which the Velt-Marshall shall in no wise Pardon.

All Horses and other Captures and Booty brought into the Camp, shall immediately be put into the Hands of the Fiscal of the Generality, and given in

Custody to the Provost General, upon Pain to the commanding Officer of the Detachment or Party, that took the Booty, of being sentenc'd by the General Court-Martial to the Forfeiture of Six Months Pay.

The General in Chief of the Armies of the State shall cause the Fiscal to take Information of all the Disorders that shall be committed by the hir'd Troops, as soon as they come to his Knowledge, whether the Parties aggriev'd make their Complaints to him or not.

After which he shall deliver the Informations he has taken into the Hands of the commanding General of the Troops, that have been guilty of those Disorders; and therewith prescribe to him in Writing a short and peremptory time to do Justice therein; upon Pain that in default thereof the Affair shall be judg'd by the Court-Martial of the Army.

And he shall cause the Sentences given in such Cases to be shewn him, before they are put in Execution.

He shall oblige the Court-Martials of the foreign Troops, as well as of the Switzers, to conform themselves to the Articles of War and military Ordinances of these Provinces, and not to any other Laws or Customs.

He shall likewise take Care that they refrain from granting any Pardon; tho' it be customary among them.

He shall, whenever for good Reasons he finds it requisite so to do, cause the Fiscal of the Generality to assist in the Court-Martials of the hir'd Troops: Not to do any Function there, either of Judge or Accuser, but to take Notice, and that he may be able to make his Report, whether such Court-Martials proceed regularly, and do Justice according to the Articles of War, and other military Ordinances of these Countries.

He shall likewise cause the said Fiscal to have Access to all the criminal Records, Books of Sentences, and other Registers, relating to the Courts of military Justice that shall have been held by the Fiscals, Auditors, Clerks, or Registers of the said foreign Troops.

Articles relating to the Quarters of the Generals.

The Field-Deputies, and the Veldt-Marshall of the Troops of the State, or in their Absence the General in Chief of the Troops of the State in a confederate Army, shall have an Ensign upon their Guard.

In like manner, a General commanding an Army apart, shall have an Ensign on his Guard: And except these, no other Person whatever.

The Guards of the Generals shall be taken out of the whole Army, as all other Guards are: Nor shall the Generals themselves be permitted to take them out of their own Regiments, thereby to excuse them from other Services, with this Exception only, that the Guard of the Colleen-General of the Switzers shall be taken from the Swiss Regiments.

The Generals shall have no stronger a Guard at their Quarters, than the Guard that usually belongs to them; much less shall they make any Troops encamp without the Line, for the Security of their Quarters: And in general, no Troops shall be encamp'd without the Line unless the General in Chief think fit to have it so, for reasons relating to the Service.

The Generals shall quarter so near the Troops, that on the least Alarm, they may immediately be at the Head of them: And where there are no Houses within half a Quarter of a League at most from the Place where the Generals have their respective Posts, they shall encamp upon their Posts.

No Brigadier, nor lesser Officer shall quarter in Houses or Barns, but encamp with the Troops, each at his Post; upon forfeiture of 3 Months of all their ordinary and extraordinary Salaries by all Generals, Brigadiers, and inferior Officers who shall transgress this and the foregoing Article respectively.

The Quarters of the Generals shall be settled by the Quarter-Master-General of the Army within the above-limited Distance, nor shall the Generals assume to themselves the Disposition thereof, nor express any Dissatisfaction against the Quarter-Master-General, on account of the Quarters assign'd them: But if they think their Quarters not fit for them, they must apply themselves for Redress to the General in Chief of the State.

Articles relating to Secrecy.

The chief Deliberations concerning the Operations of War shall be in the Breast of the General who commands the Army in Chief, and of the Field-Deputies, in pursuance of their Instructions, and of their High Mightinesses Resolution of the 30th of June in the Year 1702.

In a Confederate Army, the Chief General of the State, if the General in Chief be in the Service of England, and *vice versa*, shall have part in all the Deliberations, provided he be of a higher Character than Lieutenant General: And this too in conformity to the aforesaid Resolution of their High Mightinesses.

The General in Chief of the State shall in most Occasions ask the Opinion of the Generals of the Horse and of the Foot, that of the Lieutenant Generals only in important Occasions, and that of the Major Generals very seldom, concerning the Operations of the War.

All Orders, of how small moment soever, shall be given out in the Presence of no others whoever they be, but such only as must have a share in the Knowledge and Execution of them.

The Generals of the Romish Religion shall have none but secular Priests to attend them, and such as are Natives and Inhabitants of these Provinces: Upon whom the Fiscal of the Generality is commanded to keep a narrow Eye.

Articles touching Safeguards.

In an Army compos'd of the Troops of England and of this State, no Man shall give Safeguards, according to the Agreement with the Duke of Marlborough, but the General commanding in Chief; except when the General next to him is a Veldt-Marshal, in which Case the Safeguards shall be given in the Name of both the first Generals, and sign'd by both of them.

The Secretaries of the 2 said chief Generals shall take care to have always a good Number of Safeguards ready sign'd, to be given out to those that come to desire them: And the 2 mention'd Secretaries shall keep a true Account of the Safeguards given out, and of the Money receiv'd for them, that it may be divided between the 2 aforesaid Generals, adjusting their Account every Month.

For a living Safeguard no more shall be paid by the Day than one Pistole for the General, and one Rixdollar for the Trooper, above the Expence for him and his Horse.

No Safeguard Money shall be paid in the Lands under the Jurisdiction of the State: Nevertheless Safeguards shall not be refus'd to such as have need of them for their Security.

Safeguards shall not be forc'd upon any Man.

Nor shall a Safeguard be given to any Village, Convent, or Gentleman's House, but at the express Desire of the Parties concern'd.

The Convents and Gentlemens Houses that belong to Villages, and are not at a considerable Distance

from them, shall be included under the Safeguard of the Villages.

No Safeguard shall be given against foraging the Product of the Ground, which may be forrag'd according to the ancient Custom of foraging.

Nothing shall be paid by the Day for a written Safeguard, but, once for all, as much as is paid a Day for a living Safeguard, besides a Rixdollar to the Generals Secretary for Dispatch: And no written Safeguards shall be given for less time than for a Month.

The Officers of some of the Foreign Troops in their High Mightinesses Pay, have taken great Exceptions at this Regulation, of which some Account shall be given in Monday's Courant.

Falmouth, April 1. This Day arriv'd the Prince Paquet-Boat from Lisbon: Which brought Passengers 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants and 3 Ensigns, with 24 Subalterns belonging to the Lord Barrington's Regiment; which being now Dragoons, these Officers are come to raise another Regiment of Foot. They came from Denia to Lisbon in her Majesty's Ship the Lime. Those Passengers give an Account that in their passage thither they fell in with the Galleons and their Convoy by Night, consisting of about 36 Sail, and kept them Company till about 8 the next Morning, and the same Day about 4 in the Afternoon saw Sir John Leake with his Squadron steering directly the same Course in quest of them.

Harwich, April 4. Yesterday in the Afternoon the Transports with their Convoy sail'd from Oosly-Bay, with a fair Wind for Holland.

Lisbon, March 15, O. S. 'I have to add to my former of the 11th Instant, that we shall stay here some Days for the Dutch Men-of-War that are to go with us to joyn Sir John Leake. In the mean time we are in Hopes to be joyn'd by some Ships from Ireland or England. In my former I said it was reported here that Sir John Leake had mis'd of his Design on the Galleons; but there are Advices since from Cadix that give us Hope of hearing better News from him.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Saturday, being the 6th of April, will be presented an Opera call'd, Camilla, by Subscription. None to be admitted into the Boxes or Pit but by the Subscribers Tickets. And on Monday next, being the 8th of April, will be presented a new Comedy, never Acted before, call'd, The Recruiting Officer.

Never Acted but once.

AT the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Saturday, being the 6th of April, will be presented a new Comical Opera, call'd, Wonders in the Sun, or, the Kingdom of the Birds.

These Plays are Sold by J. Knapp at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott Next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

For Sale by the Candle, at the Marine Coffee-House in Burchin-Lane, on Wednesday the 10th of April, 1706. at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, viz. 130 fine Broad-Cloaths, 220 Druggs, 80 Sattenners, 30 double Tammys, 20 Mill'd Sagathies, 10 white Callamancors, 40 Serges, Shalloons, dyed Russes, and other Woollen Goods. To be seen at the Outroper's Office at the Royal Exchange till the time of Sale, where Catalogues may be had.

At the Two Twist'd-Posts and Iron-Balcony, in great Queen-street, near Lincolns-Inn-Fields, will be sold by Auction on Thursday the 11th Instant, a great Quantity of valuable Household Goods late of a Person of Quality, viz. Rich Damask, and other Beds and Bedding, Tapestry Hangings, Chairs, Indian Cabinets, Screens, Serretors, Chests of Drawers, Looking-Glasses, Peer-Glasses and Pictures. The Goods to be seen the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before, and Catalogues to be had at the Place of Sale.

On Tuesday next being the 9th Day of this Instant April, will be expos'd to Sale by Auction all the Household Goods of Mr. John Heskett at his Dwelling-House the Golden-Ball in St. James's-Place in James's-street. The Goods to be view'd every Day till the Sale begins.

Lately publish'd,

The Present State of the Court of Rome, or the Lives of the present Pope Clement XI, and of the present College of Cardinals. Written Originally in Italian, by a Gentleman belonging to the Court of Rome, and newly Translated into English from the Italian Manuscript, never as yet made publick. With a Preface by the Publisher, containing some few Remarks on the Rise and Nature of the College of Cardinals, on the Maxims of their Government, and a short Account of the present Pope's Elevation to the Papacy, and of the most remarkable Occurrences in his Pontificate. And also the Letters of Monsieur l'Abbe de Bellegard on some curious and useful Subjects, done in English. Printed for Geo. Stahan against the Royal Exchange.